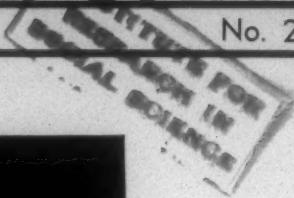


TEXTILE BULLETIN

Vol. 54

July 14, 1938

No. 20



Is Breakage of Filling

Disturbing
Your Production
or Reducing
Looms per Weaver?

The Number of Looms
Your Weaver Can Run
Is Set by Loom Stops

With Feeler Looms
Every Filling Break
Adds to the Stops

We Have Bobbins and Shuttles and Shuttle
Frictions That Will Help You

Filling Breaks Are Expensive ♦ They Increase
Weaving Defects ♦ They Lessen Production
and Increase the Seconds ♦ ♦ ♦ If You Are
Weaving Fine Fabrics with a Feeler They Reduce
the Number of Looms per Weaver

Talk it over with a Draper Man ♦ We Have
Suggestions That May Help You

DRAPER CORPORATION

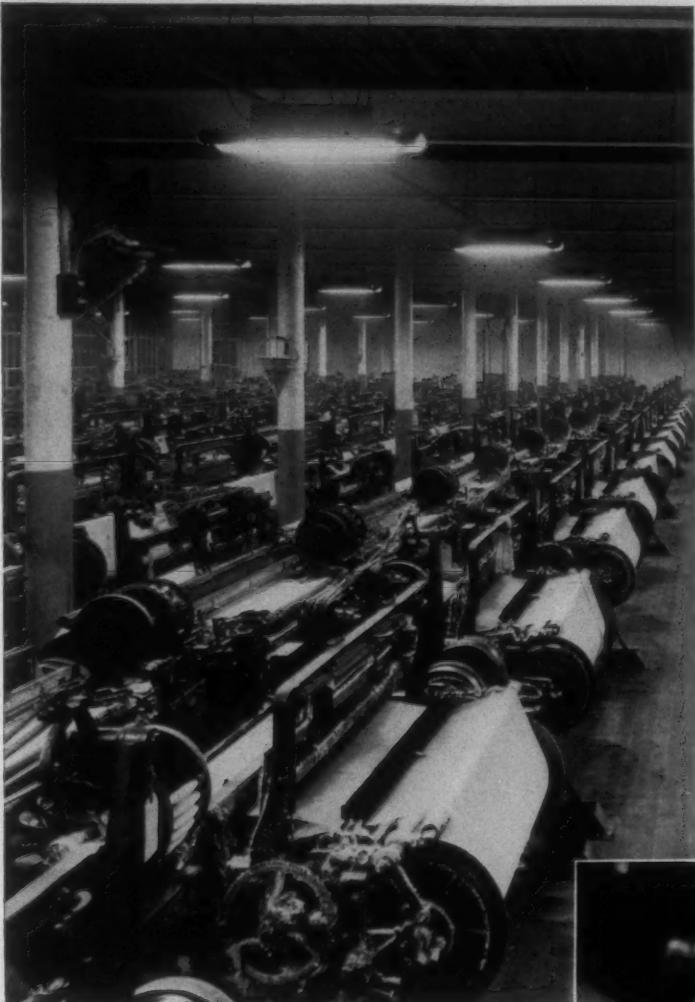
Atlanta Georgia

Hopedale Massachusetts

Spartanburg S C

Still "Tops" FOR HIGH SEEABILITY

COOPER HEWITT MERCURY LIGHTING



**The new Cooper Hewitt starts instantly . . . hangs horizontally . . . gives the same output from 22% less wattage than previous types. It provides a soft, detail-revealing light, ideal for non-fatiguing seeing.*

Take it from the operators whose eyesight is the key to textile plant efficiency—the sharp, clean-cut clarity of sight under Cooper Hewitt lamps still ranks as “tops” for high seeability.

These long-tube light sources are “naturals” for getting light down around the warp and into the harness. Shadows are virtually nonexistent. Broken ends stand out sharply. What’s more—there’s a sense of coolness about Cooper Hewitt light that makes for physical as well as visual comfort.

Now, too, with the new Cooper Hewitt* lamps “high seeability” lighting is less expensive than ever before. Plants where costs are known down to the last penny are installing Cooper Hewitts right now—as a means of spreading slim modernization budgets wisely as well as widely throughout the plant.

Why not discuss the possibilities of similar gains in your own plant with a representative who knows the economics as well as the engineering of modern textile plant lighting? General Electric Vapor Lamp Company, 895 Adams Street, Hoboken, New Jersey.



**GENERAL  ELECTRIC
VAPOR LAMP COMPANY**

906C



TEXTILE BULLETIN



Vol. 54

July 14, 1938

No. 20

Is Independence In Danger?*

By W. M. McLaurine

Secretary-Treasurer American Cotton Manufacturers Association

HERE are certain characteristics of life that require co-operative and dependent action and there are also certain characteristics of life that can and should require independent thinking and actions. These attributes of life are characteristic of the community, state and nation, just as they are of the individual.

These independencies and dependencies are found in varying degrees in people, according as the people possessing them have allowed themselves to become possessed by them.

If they have been inert, indifferent or ignorant of their own potential capacities, their dependencies are much greater than their independencies. If the reverse factors are true, this Independence Day with all of its significant definitions is truly one of joy and delight.

Harold G. Moulton of the Brookings Institute in Washington, D. C., a few years ago, wrote an article on the controls of mankind in this modern age. I am discussing this article from memory inasmuch as I have lost it; however, the statements are largely true.

Mankind acts in three realms:

- (1). The realm of inalienable rights.
- (2). The realm of manners or customs.
- (3). The realm of positive law.

In the realm of inalienable rights we have those rights which are personal, individual. They belong to the person or family and inherently reside there. The Declaration of Independence recognized these rights when it said that men "are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness."

In the realm of manners or customs, we find traditions, dutiful obligations and obedience to society which are altruistic community expressions for mutual co-operation.

In neither of these realms is there a need for positive law, provided the soul and intelligence of man is sufficiently enlarged to be discriminating.

When such conditions do not exist then the realm of positive law comes into action with its "musts and must nots."

Most people consider that a state or nation is progressive according to the code of positive laws enacted, which govern the conduct of the people residing therein, but to my way of thinking, this is an entire fallacy. My judgment is that community, state or nation is best governed

in which there is need for the least number of positive laws to govern the acts of mankind. As the realm of positive law increases the realm of co-operative obedience and natural well being decreases and so does the realm of inalienable rights.

When this happens, the social consciousness of the community dies or becomes stultified and the expression "within the law" grows more and more.

Independence of thought and action dies and in its stead comes dependence and compulsion. There has grown up in our state and nation a feeling that all social and economic ailments can be cured by legislation, but no legislation is more effective than the moral conscience interpreting the law, so it would seem that one of the most effective means of an abiding social and economic progress would be that of developing a high morale in the community, state or nation.

Effect On Textile Industry

Now, may I diverge in my discussion for a little and try to tell you that something drastic is taking place in our textile industry and perhaps the realm of positive law has played a part in causing this condition.

In 1923, there were 37,364,730 spindles in place of which 32,547,119 were active.

In May 1938, there were 26,520,732 spindles in place, of which 21,341,750 were active. Of the spindles in place on a two shift 40 hour work week, there was a curtailment of 41.7 per cent.

Of the active spindles on the same basis there was a curtailment of 27.5 per cent.

To try to impress this on you in other words, since 1923, spindles have passed out of place to the amount of 10,850,000, and last month 20 per cent of those remaining were idle.

In the cotton growing states there are 18,807,688 spindles and only 16,026,524 operated during May. This means that in the South there were 2,781,164 spindles that did not operate.

These figures are alarming, but I have not told you the entire story. There are other places where the cotton textile industry is different.

We call India, China and Japan the Orient, the Far East. In these three countries last year there are reported to be 26,827,000 spindles. Compare this with spindles in place in our country, 26,520,000, and we will see that

*Address at Cherryville, N. C., on July 4, 1938.

these three countries to whom we once sent our cotton textile products now have more spindles than we do.

These three countries used a little more than 10 million bales of cotton last year while American mills used less than eight million bales.

We not only have lost them as export markets for our goods but listen to these other figures.

In 1937, our cotton textile exports amounted to less than 300,000,000 square yards.

In 1937, Japan exported 2,643,429,000 square yards and England exported 1,940,000,000 square yards. Japanese cotton piece goods flooded Asia and went in large lots to Africa, South America, Europe, Oceania and North America. In our own North American Continent, Japan sent 140,667,000 square yards. I have not included figures on yarn shipments which are very large.

This means that other nations have taken our markets in the Orient from us and now they are taking our other foreign markets away from us and are even coming into our own home markets.

I think, on Independence Day, you should think of these facts and consider whether that independence for which our fathers fought is still in existence. But let me go on and say, that with the terrific condition that developed in practically all textiles last year, that the imports of all textiles coming into this country from other countries amounted to the staggering sum of \$461,750,000.00. By all textiles we mean cotton, rayon, wool, jute, etc., but we must bear in mind that practically every pound or dollar's worth of any kind of textile is either a direct or indirect competitor of our own market and products and people.

Please do not for one minute think that there is any political significance in my statements. I am only trying to give you some facts so that you can understand these contributing reasons as to why the textile industry is not in a healthy condition.

Situation of the Cotton Farmer

Now, let's take one more view of this situation and see how the cotton farmer is faring on this Independence Day.

In 1923-24, the United States produced 12,961,000 bales of cotton; all other countries produced 10,500,000 bales.

In 1937-38, the United States produced approximately 18½ million bales while foreign countries produced approximately 21 million bales.

In 1923-24, the foreign countries of the world consumed 60% of the American crop; in 1937-38 foreign countries consumed only 40% of the American crop and 60% of foreign cotton.

Between 1932-37, consumption of foreign cottons increased 7,632,000 bales and consumption of American cotton by foreign countries decreased 1,192,000 bales. Of the 10,013,000 bales of cotton used in the Orient in 1937, only 1,420,000 bales were American cotton. Is it any wonder that there is almost enough cotton on hand in America to last for one year if this year's crop should be a total failure?

In 1890 there were	60,000	tenant farmers in N. C.			
In 1910	"	107,000	"	"	"
In 1920	"	117,000	"	"	"
In 1930	"	137,615	"	"	"

If my memory serves me rightly, I read that farm tenancy had increased in 1937 to approximately 144,000.

Now, why have I recorded all of this statistical data. I assure you it has not been for the purpose of painting a dreary picture to depress you on this delightful occasion. It has been for the purpose of trying to depict the futility of curing social and economic evils by the means of positive law. This nation and its people are too diverse for any statute to be written with sufficient intelligence or elasticity to be beneficially helpful in all cases and applications. Mankind refuses to have his social and individual life regimented in a democracy such as ours.

The futility of regimenting industrial life is ably illustrated in the figures previously quoted.

Then if our ills, which, in a large measure, are losses of independence, are not being cured in the realm of positive law and if it seems that they cannot be cured by such means in a democratic government and I am using the word democratic in its broad significance, what can we do?

This brings us back on the spot of the significance of Independence Day. There are only three realms in which man can operate and since he seems unable to maintain social and economic independence in the realm of positive law, and since he seemingly cannot even secure social and economic security in this field, which in recent years has been the chief experimental laboratory, it would logically seem sensible to explore the fields of inalienable rights and good manners.

This brings us back into the atmosphere of life that actuated our early sires in throwing off the yoke of English rule and asserting themselves as free and independent people capable and desirous of working out their own salvation under the provision of the declaration.

The realm of individual and inalienable rights and the realm of good manners, or dutiful obedience to co-operative good will are not the philosophy of indifference, or fatalism of the so called laissez faire principles.

There are two types or schools of democracy, one exemplified by Thomas Jefferson and one inaugurated by Woodrow Wilson and later exemplified by the present administration.

The most appealing characteristics of Jeffersonian democracy was that law should not travel faster than public demand or public conscience. The strength of the law is the strength of public opinion behind the law. His idea was that legislation was safe only as it followed the public mandates of an unbiased unbought electorate. This idea of law was only a final cap to the realm of good manners or co-operative good will. When such ideas as those propounded or proposed by the electorate and had been approved in the field of experience by a majority of the electorate then positive law could and should be enacted to compel the minority of non-co-operators. Thus the realm of positive law enacted for only a minority because the realm of good manners and mutual co-operative good will was already a social mandate in advance of the law for the great majority.

To make a one sentence statement of this theory of government, it was that the request for law should originate with the electorate and be approved by them.

England follows this plan largely today. It is said that when there is doubt in Parliament, Scotland Yards are

employed to travel through the country to find what the real sentiment is toward the bill under discussion.

Only recently, when J. R. S. Goodall of the Textile Institute of England was in this country, he spoke of a measure passed by the recent Parliament which could not become a law until at least four groups affected by the law had approved it.

Democracy Takes New Turn

During the administration of President Woodrow Wilson and perhaps actuated by the war period which occurred while he was president, democracy took on a new turn. If we can term Jeffersonian democracy as law working from the bottom up, we can term the Wilsonian democracy as law working from the top down.

In President Wilson's administration, there seemed to be developed the idea that the mass mind was unintelligent and did not know what principles of government were best fitted for it, hence those super minds of government, the experts, should decide and law should mould public opinion rather than public opinion mould law.

Thus democracy has rather reversed itself and now there seems to be no realm of inalienable rights or realm of good manners or co-operative good will.

We are all struggling under the direction of the realm of positive law. It has taken all of this prelude to work down to the final crux and import of my remarks.

It seems to me that we need to assert again a new Declaration of Independence, and as our patriotic forefathers shook off the shackles of law and oppression made heavy by English rule, just so we should sound the toxins of danger from legal oppression and suppression. And when I use the pronoun *we*, I mean you and I must do this if we ever expect to save ourselves, and be able to liberalize and elasticize our efforts and progress.

If you will not think me presumptuous, I shall outline a few principles in our new declaration today and hope that if I do not outline those which meet with your approval that you will mediate seriously upon the subject until you have properly interpreted the road that we are traveling and the road that we must travel to carry forward our inheritance and traditions. Force has never settled anything. The realm of good manners, or dutiful obedience to co-operative justice is the final arbiter of differences.

As one principle in my declaration, I would like to state that our nation is too broad, too diversified and too complex to be controlled by regimentation or laws too specifically detailing conduct, either of persons or property. We believe that the Jeffersonian idea of law is the only safe and abiding course for a real democracy.

The nation should outline the principles of conduct and await a national demand for specific enactments.

We believe that the people should support the government and that the government should not support the people. We believe that a government of vassals and dependents will finally destroy itself, particularly if the form of government is a democracy.

We still believe in inalienable rights and in the evolution of progressive manners and customs. The law of right and the law of love are stronger than the law of error and the law of force and class hatreds.

We still believe that in the heart of the common people

of America there resides a keen and innate sense of justice. We would like to declare that these qualities be given a chance to operate.

We still believe in the three rather distinct branches of government, together with the specific duties outlined for each in the constitution. We declare our opposition to overlapping, inter-acting and interference one with the other. We do not believe in strong centralization of power or compulsion. We do not believe in government by subsidy, or political patronage and preferment. Human life and the pursuit of happiness are too valuable to be placed on the auction block to be sold to the whims and caprice of some professional politician. Business and industry and government must work in mutual confidence and constructive purposefulness.

We believe in the sacredness of individual personality and family and that this nation should not enact laws which compel or repel in mass action the conduct of its citizens, nor should it permit any class group to do it. There are certain inalienable rights that exist and will always exist regardless of law. The anarchy rampant in many sections needs to have the cause removed so that order can be restored.

We believe that persons and property should be given an opportunity to stabilize themselves now after these social and economic upheavals have been so long and so extreme. We believe that the experiments of the theorists should be adjusted or amended so as to bring the greatest good to the greatest number in an abiding progress. This nation needs confidence among its people and stability in planning.

We know that people are conservative by nature and now that so many changes have taken place, some surcease from fear and change is necessary so that people can think normally and naturally and really find out what conditions are and if or what more should be done to push the social and economic life of the nation forward.

We believe that a government should be as economically conservative in the handling of its finance if it expects any healthy business organization to believe in it. Honest government begets honest business.

Salaries and incomes mean nothing to them receiving them when the government consumes them. It begets indifference and civic dependency.

What we are trying to say is that we are tired of experiments and theories and that we want some rest. We want to stop watching Washington and watch our jobs and businesses and be given an opportunity to work out our own salvation.

We declare ourselves men and women of some responsibility and do affirm again that we are created with certain inalienable rights, among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness. We declare our independence again and affirm that we would like opportunity to try out whether or not we still enjoy these or have lost them entirely.

We are tired of forever changing, fearing and fighting. We are tired of spending our energies destructively. We would like a calm for constructive rehabilitation. We would like to be free and independent to make a few decisions for ourselves and not have everything decided for us. These are our thoughts on this Independence Day in Nineteen Hundred and Thirty Eight.

Free Classing of Cotton Set for 1938 Crop

Washington.—Cotton classing and market news services for growers in the Carolinas organized to promote the improvement of cotton will be inaugurated with the 1938 crop, C. W. Kitchen, acting chief of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, announced.

A total of \$225,000, provided by the agricultural appropriations act of 1939, will enable the bureau to offer free classing to improvement groups during the marketing months for this year's crop, and to extend its cotton market news service. Although these services were originally authorized by the act of April 13, 1937, which amended the grade and staple estimates act, funds were not made available until today.

"Various cotton price studies made by the bureau," Kitchen said, "have shown that prices received by growers are largely based on the average quality of the cotton sold in the local market, and thereby fail to reflect fully central market premiums and discounts. The new classing service offers a basis for paying growers according to the quality of individual bales and therefore should be a great stimulus for quality improvement of American cotton."

Cotton ginners for members of one variety and other improvement groups will be classed without charge, provided the groups comply with the amended grade and staple estimates act and the regulations under which the act is to be administered. The regulations promulgated by Secretary of Agriculture Wallace, provide that a sample of lint from each bale of improved cotton ginned for a member of a qualified group be classed for grade and staple length, and that the grower be notified of the classification of his sample.

Recent expansion of organized effort toward cotton improvement has increased one-variety communities from but a small number a few years ago to more than 800 such communities—producing about two million bales—in the last year. In Georgia more than 15,000 cotton growers are reported as one-variety community members.

Supplementing the classing service on cotton will supply local and central market information as to prices for various grades and staple length of cotton. This information will be distributed by the bureau for use by the press and for direct delivery to improvement groups. It also will be posted at gins and in post offices or other public buildings in the cotton growing communities.

"Timely market news information," Mr. Kitchen said, "will aid growers in determining differentials between central market or mill points and local markets and the extent to which premiums and discounts are reflected in prices paid to growers."

In supplying the free classing service, the bureau can deal only with organized groups. The organization may be either an association or corporation. Each group will designate a representative to act for the group in all business with the bureau. The representative, who may or may not be a grower, will prepare and submit an application for the service.

From each bale of cotton of the improved variety ginned for any member of a group, a six-ounce sample representative of both sides of the bale will be drawn and furnished for a classification. Each sample must contain a

tag bearing identification of the bale from which it was drawn and the name and address of the owner of the bale.

Samples will be drawn, identified, and prepared for shipment at the expense of the grower or the organized group. Tags for identifying samples and the containers for shipping samples will be furnished and transportation charges paid by the government. The samples classed become the property of the government.

After the samples have been drawn and prepared, they will be forwarded to the nearest classing office of the bureau. In addition to the field offices at which Federal classing is available, a few additional classing offices will be operated insofar as funds permit and needs of the classing may demand. Probably three to six days will be required from the time the sample is shipped to the time notification of grade and staple length is received by the grower.

Cotton's Chief Rival

Southerners would be more disturbed at the phenomenal gains being made in the rayon industry except that some part of what we lose in cotton sales we make up in pulpwood for the rayon. None can say now what may be the effect of the sudden favor into which "staple fiber" rayon has come. Someone has called it the short cut to self-sufficiency for such countries as Germany, Japan and Italy where it is in heavy demand as a substitute for other fibers.

The use of the "staple fiber" doubled last year and brought the total consumption of all rayon to about the level of wool and flax. Approximately 10 times as much cotton is consumed by the world a year as any of the other staples, but another season may alter this proportion. The "staple fiber" is merely rayon cut into short lengths and used in cotton and wool spinning machinery, either unmixed or mixed with another fiber. The new cotton-rayon, silk-rayon, wool-rayon fabrics seen now on nearly every counter are the result of the new development. For technical reasons the short fiber is only about half as expensive to produce as the continuous rayon filaments which go into rayon yarn.

While in the United States the staple and the filament rayons go mostly into women's wear and are a competitor of cotton only in a limited sense, that is not the case in the "self-sufficiency" countries. In Germany last year rayon and the staple fiber made up 23 per cent of all fiber used in clothing while cotton accounted for 49 per cent and wool 11 per cent. It is the effect of the artificial fibers on these foreign markets for cotton that mostly concerns the cotton farmer. Germany, Japan and Italy used in rayon last year the equivalent of more than 2,000,000 bales of cotton. Ordinarily most of the cotton would be taken from the United States, and about the only consolation in the matter for us is the pulp taken by Japan to make the rayon.

Domestically one outcome of the artificial fiber industry is the blow it aims at the so-called parity price of 16 cents for cotton. Pulp is much cheaper than cotton at that level, and the cotton growers need a basis more realistic than "parity" for figuring what they should get for their staple.—*Times-Picayune*.

GENERAL COAL

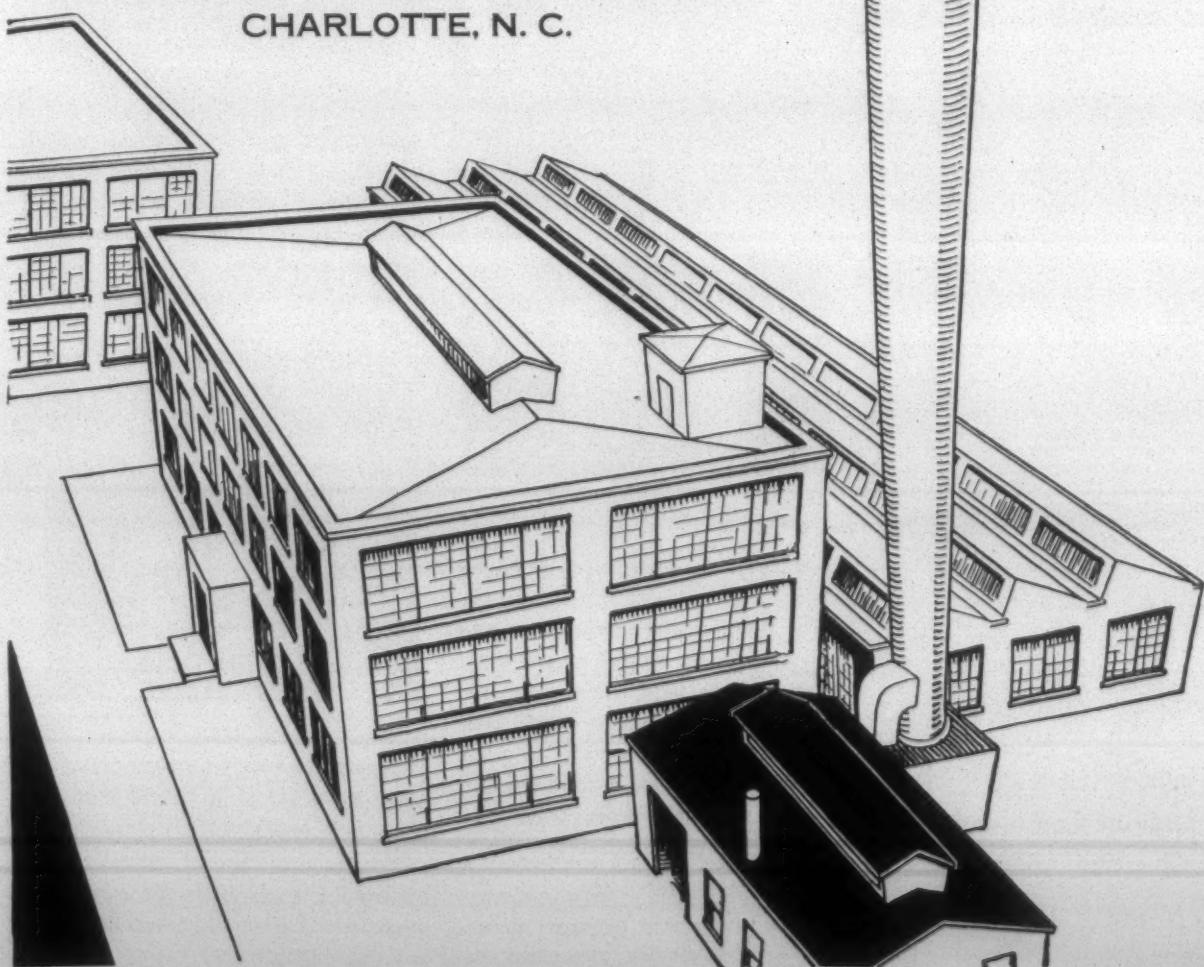
We offer the textile field a coal to fit every purpose and every analysis requirement. A diversity of fuel requirements can be covered from a centralized source of supply.

With such a complete range of brands and types of fuel at its command, unbiased advice is the natural outcome of General Coal Company's unique position. It will be a pleasure to have you consult us.

GENCO**DENDRON****PREMIX**

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CHARLOTTE, N. C.



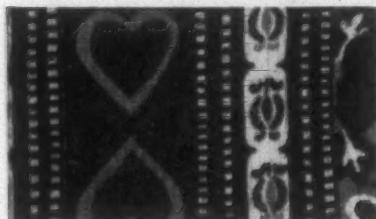
The Cotton Fabric Stylist

A Page Devoted to His Needs

By Harwood

Swedish Cottons and Other New Ideas

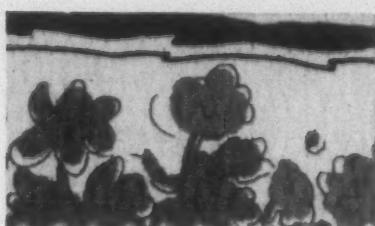
Just when the world was showing signs of becoming tired of brightly hued peasant cottons and about ready to accept the muted colors which Paris in the person of Monsieur Heim has forecast, discussed in the February issue of *TEXTILE BULLETIN*—along comes Franklin Simon and Company



Swatch 1

of New York with a brand new idea which gives gaily colored prints another lift.

To this enterprising house must be given much of the credit for the newly awakened interest in Swedish peasant fashions and especially in Swedish cottons. No doubt there will now be among stylists much booking of passage on the Scandinavian steamships (which, by the way, offer the special attraction of about as good massage as is to be had anywhere in the world).



Swatch 2

The Land of Garbo and Hans Christian Anderson

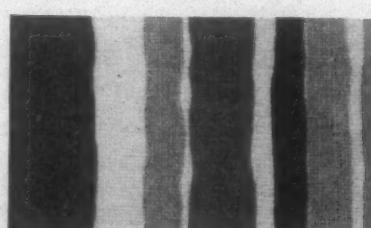
From the land of blue-green fjords, the birthplace of that great teller of fairy tales,

Hans Christian Anderson and the glamorous screen star, Greta Garbo, charming things are to be expected. Speaking of Garbo, probably you know that one of the points of interest in Stockholm is the flourishing shop plastered with notices to the effect that this aristocrat of the screen once sold hats to its customers.

At any rate the Swedish fashions launched by Franklin Simon were most successful. Worthy of honorable mention were the cottons worked out with the co-operation of the Everlast people.

How It Was Done

Mrs. Claire Lang, stylist for Franklin Simon and Company, went to Sweden almost a year ago and while she did not find much available merchandise she did discover a mine of inspiration. She brought back original peasant costumes in hand-loomed and embroidered fabrics and from these were worked out the prints which



Swatch 3

have proven so successful in sports and country clothes.

The patterns were printed on cotton repp and included gay and colorful stripes inspired by the band treatments so frequently in native costumes and draperies, a great diamond motif arranged in an all-over design and a vivid floral pattern suggested by wool embroideries.

These delightful cottons were featured in "mother and daughter fashions" and given generous window and newspaper promotion. Leading retailers throughout the

country have taken up the idea and merchandise labeled "Original Swedish Designs" has been seen in the windows of such shops as Carsen, Pirie Scott and Company of Chicago; Meiman-Marcus of Dallas and Strawbridge and Clothier of Philadelphia.

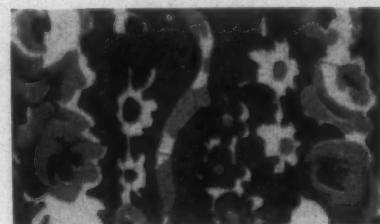
The Illustrations

Number I is a lively pattern representing a melange of nearly everything—hearts,



Swatch 4

flowers and several kinds of stripes included. The colors are bright blue, orange, yellow, green and white. In contrast to the vivid peasant patterns are romantic florals in muted tones. Number II is one of the popular bayadere prints combining dusty-toned blossoms with casual splashes of black. The stripe illustrated in Number III is colorful but not too vivid. The tones are jade, delft blue, burgundy and blue.

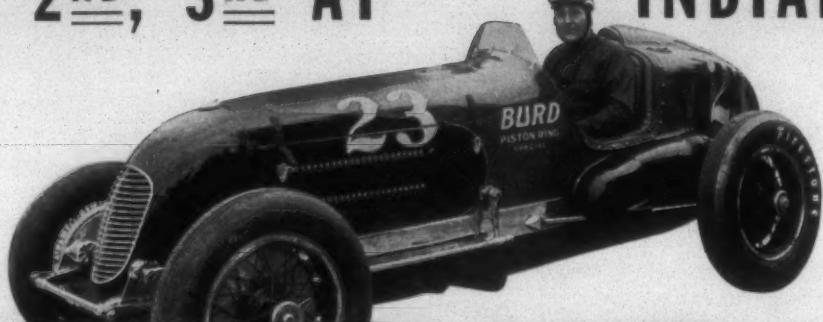


Swatch 5

Very chic indeed is the frosted organdie shown in Number IV. It is a photographic print in shades of old rose, gold and green. Number V is a garland and ribbon pattern suggestive of Victorian days—and therefore very smart today.

GULF WINS

1ST, 2ND, 3RD AT INDIANAPOLIS!



Winner Floyd Roberts averaged 117.2 M.P.H. in the 500-mile classic.



Wilbur Shaw averaged 115.5 M.P.H. to finish second.



Chet Miller averaged 114.9 M.P.H. to finish third.

Record-breaking drivers use GULFPRIDE OIL!

All three winners of the Indianapolis Memorial Day Race used—not special racing castor oils—but regular, stock Gulfpride . . . certified by the AAA Contest Board to be the identical oil sold by Good Gulf dealers everywhere!

Here's what the winners say about Gulfpride:

"Perfect lubrication provided by Gulfpride Oil played an important part in helping us win first, second, and third places in the 500-mile Memorial Day Race here at Indianapolis. Unfaltering performance of our engines throughout the gruelling race enabled us to attain faster average speeds than ever before had been achieved at this speedway."

{Signed} Roberts, Shaw, Miller

These three all-time record-smashing performances testify to Gulfpride's ability to stand up under punishment. That's why Roberts, Shaw, Miller and many

other prominent racing drivers choose Gulfpride over even special racing oils. The reason is that Gulfpride is the world's only 100% Pure Pennsylvania oil refined by the Alchlor process, *in addition to conventional methods.*

This same refining process is used in the preparation of Gulf's finest industrial lubricants. Thus, operators of steam turbines, air compressors, Diesel engines and many other types of industrial equipment can secure for their engines and machines the same protection against friction, wear and repair expense that Roberts, Shaw and Miller received from Gulfpride Oil when they made three all-time records . . . Gulf Oil Corp., Gulf Refining Company, Gulf Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.



Personal News

E. M. Ritche, formerly overseer of spinning at the Sanford Cotton Mills, Sanford, N. C., has resigned from that position.

Herman Weisz, Auburn graduate of 1938, is now connected with the Rock Hill Printing and Finishing Co., Rock Hill, S. C.

W. S. Nicholson, of Excelsior Mills, Union, S. C., was in New York recently to see his son, recently graduated from Davidson College, off on a nine weeks cruise.

Robert Odell, of Concord, N. C., will spend the summer months at the New York offices of the Kerr Bleachery and Finishing Works. The home plant is at Concord, N. C.

O. A. Kitchens,Jr., formerly employed in the general offices of Callaway Mills, LaGrange, has been transferred to the cost department of the Manchester (Ga.) plant of Callaway Mills.

Earl Hood, formerly second hand in weaving, has been promoted to the position of overseer of weaving at the Manchester plant of Callaway Mills, succeeding Lamar Moore, who was promoted to the superintendence of the same plant.

Thomas P. Hay, Jr., formerly connected with the Lowe Mill at Huntsville, Ala., now associated with the Lindale, Ga., mills, and Miss Mary Jane Dean, of Rome, Ga., were married in Rome recently. They will make their home in Lindale, Ga., where Mr. Hay is production manager for the Lindale division of the Pepperell Mills.

Walter Domingos, Jr., formerly with the engineering department of the Callaway Mills, of LaGrange, Ga., now associated with L. W. Robert & Co., textile and industrial engineers and architects of Atlanta is engaged to Miss Bessie Fowler, of LaGrange, Ga., the marriage to be solemnized at an early date. Mr. Domingos was graduated from the engineering school of the Georgia School of Technology at Atlanta.

Mill Purchased At Athens, Ga., for Reopening

Athens, Ga.—Purchase of the Whitehall mill from the Oconee Textile Company has been announced here by R. N. Fickett and Hugh Hardin, principal stockholders in the Fickett Cotton Mills, Inc.

The Whitehall mill has been idle since April, 1935, but will be put into operation by the new owners immediately, Mr. Fickett said, and will employ between 250 and 300 people.

Mr. Fickett and Mr. Hardin have closed the transaction with Walter Wellman, president of the Oconee Textile Company. The deal was handled by Erwin & Nix.

The new mill will manufacture cotton yarns, mop yarns and mop heads, and it is probable that a separate plant to make mop handles will be added. As soon as possible, Mr. Fickett said, cotton specialties such as braided clothes lines and rugs will be made in the new mill.

Work of renovating the mill will begin now, but it will be three months before actual manufacturing will begin. A new floor must be put down, a new hydroelectric plant installed below the dam on the Oconee River and new machinery installed in every department.

Mr. Fickett and Mr. Hardin will leave in the next few days for a trip through the East to purchase a majority of the machinery. Some of it, however, will be bought in the South. By the time the mill is ready to operate it will have cost about \$250,000.

"We expect to employ around 250 people at the beginning, and as we increase our capacity we will add others," said Mr. Fickett. "It is probable that we will get about half of our help from Athens."

Fabric for Bedding Ordered for Needy

Washington, D. C.—The Agriculture Department has authorized the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation to purchase \$3,500,000 worth of raw cotton and fabric material to be used in making mattresses and comforts for relief families.

The purchases will include not more than 50,000 bales of cotton, 6,000,000 yards of fabric for mattress covers and 8,000,000 yards for comfort covers. The cotton will be used as filling material.

Officials said that thousands of families on relief were in "dire need" of bed material.

Message From Gordon Cobb

Gordon Cobb, of Charlotte, and his son, Joe Cobb, have been sent to South America by some American banker to investigate cotton manufacturing conditions and report upon a combed yarn mill which was recently erected.

A postal mailed to us from the steamship Southern Prince of the Furness Prince Line while still at sea says:

"Having very enjoyable trip so far. Calm sea and wonderful foods, on this British ship, from Brazil, Argentine and other South American countries. Will have lots to tell you when I return."

Rudolph Johnstone Dies in Automobile Accident

Rudolph G. Johnston, of Spartanburg, S. C., general superintendent of the Spartan Mills, Startex Mills and the Gaffney Manufacturing Company, was fatally injured about 11 p. m. July 7th when his automobile plunged through a guard rail on the highway about two and a half miles North of Blacksburg, S. C. The cause of the accident is not known. Mr. Johnston was a son of Gordon Johnston, superintendent of the Priscilla Plant of Textiles, Inc., at Ranlo, N. C. He had had a very successful career in textile manufacturing and was highly regarded.

Mill Worker Killed When Hit By Train

Gastonia, N. C.—A fast Southern passenger train struck and instantly killed Arch Laney, 49, Cramerton textile worker, at Cramerton at midnight July 6th. Coroner Charlie Wallace said there would be no inquest. John Sigmon, an eye-witness, said Laney, walking across the tracks, apparently did not see the train.

Brazil's March Cotton Exports Show Decline

Washington.—Exports of raw cotton from Brazil in March of this year totaled 12,827 metric tons, compared with 13,004 tons in March, 1937, according to official statistics forwarded by the office of the American commercial attache at Rio de Janeiro, to the Department of Commerce.

Exports for the first three months of 1938 aggregated 35,937 tons against 37,621 tons for the first three months of 1937, a decrease of 1,684 tons.

Shipments to the United Kingdom decreased to 8,804 tons for the first quarter of this year from 10,272 tons for the first quarter of 1937 and shipments to Italy showed a sharp decrease to 177 tons from 4,115 tons in 1937, it was stated.

Shipments to Germany increased from 14,476 tons in the first quarter of 1937 to 17,457 tons for the first quarter of this year when they accounted for almost half of the total cotton shipments from Brazil. Exports to France also increased from 2,681 tons last year to 3,696 tons this year, to Belgium from 1,351 to 1,914 tons, and to Japan from 594 tons to 916 tons. Small shipments were made to a number of other countries: 75 tons to Argentina, 19 to Bulgaria, 17 to Denmark, 62 to Finland, 394 to the Netherlands, 124 to Latvia, 20 to Norway, 333 to Poland, and 12 tons to Czechoslovakia, according to the department.

DEPENDABLE CARD CLOTHING
WHEN you want it and WHERE you want it

Stocks of card clothing of standard counts and foundations are carried at various Ashworth distributing points, to assure prompt deliveries to all Southern textile areas.

All shops are also equipped for reclothing and repairing top flats and lickerins and maintain a staff of fitters for reclothing cards for mills that do not have competent help of this type.

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F. T. C.'s New Shrinkage Rules Hailed by Home Economic Leaders

Pittsburgh, Pa.—Consumers' victory in their fight on mislabeling of pre-shrunk cotton fabrics was hailed by leaders of the American Home Economics Association in their national convention here, after reading the new shrinkage rules promulgated by the Federal Trade Commission and made effective immediately.

"The new rules will enable consumers to judge the relative shrinkage qualities of woven cotton yard goods for the first time," declared Mrs. Pauline Berry Mack, Director of Home Economics Research at Pennsylvania State College and Chairman of Consumer Education and Standardization of the Textile Division of the American Home Economics Association.

"Instead of being bewildered by labels describing shrinkage in vague terms," said Mrs. Mack, "consumers now will be able to patronize producers whose product offers the greatest freedom from shrinkage. This is a great victory for consumers and the A. H. E. A. who have been leaders in the fight for accurate labeling."

Miss Henrietta Thompson, head of the Clothing and Textiles Department of the University of Alabama, asserted:

"Store buyers have been stubbornly ignoring consumers' demands for garments with a permanent fit. Now consumers will be able to bring effective pressure to bear on retailers because accurate labeling will enable the consumer to know exactly what she is getting."

Miss Iva Brandt, Professor of Textiles and Clothing, Iowa State College declared:

"Consumers will now be able to benefit from the scientific advances of controlled shrinkage instead of being misled by vague labels. Competition will force manufacturers to give consumers the lowest possible percentage of residual shrinkage."

Miss Mary Anna Grimes, Textile and Clothing Specialist of the Texas Agricultural Experiment Station, stated that:

"The consumer deserves the right to know what she is buying. The Federal Trade Commissions' rules should put an end to the vague labeling which has made millions of consumers think they were buying pre-shrunk garments only to find that the garments shrank so much they could not be worn. Now the consumer will be able to rely on accurate labels pertaining to shrinkage and thus

benefit from scientific methods which assure permanent fit."

"The Federal Trade Commission's rules requiring the proper labeling of pre-shrunk cotton fabrics is a vitally important victory in the consumers' fight for the right to know what they are buying—a fight which the American Home Economics Association has been leading for many years," declared Lillian Locke, chairman of the Textile Section of the American Home Economics Association.

"Misleading labeling pertaining to shrinkage has brought great hardships to American consumers," Miss Locke said. "The textile industry has in many cases failed to give consumers the advantage of technological improvements which make possible permanent fit. The Federal Trade Commission's new rules should end consumers' confusion caused by vague wording of labels."

Print Cloth Mills Eliminate Third Shift

According to an announcement by Wm. P. Jacobs, secretary-treasurer of the Print Cloths Group, 97½ per cent of the print cloth mills which have operated a third shift within recent years made declaration that they would eliminate the third shift by July 1, 1938.

An even larger percentage of two-shift mills declared they would not go on to a third shift.

The Print Cloth Group has carefully checked the trend and is pleased to report, now that July 1st has arrived, that every mill which declared the elimination of the third shift has done so, and no two-shift mills have started a third shift.

Only two print cloth mills are still operating a third shift. Combined they are operating 760 looms on standard prints. This represents the only looms on standard prints and on three shifts out of a total of 31,225 looms formerly on three shifts.

The Group will continue to study this matter, check the trend, and keep the mills advised as to any changes.

Cuba Continues As Largest Customer of U. S. Rayon

Cuba continued in May to be the main market for exported American rayon yarn, according to statistics of the U. S. Department of Commerce, taking 57,003 pounds

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valued at \$29,399. Total rayon yarn exports were 84,432 pounds at \$47,868.

Canada was the second largest customer, with Mexico and Venezuela next in line.

The following table shows 11 of the rayon yarn exports from the United States during May:

	Pounds	Value
Canada	12,523	\$ 8,627
Mexico	4,700	2,434
Cuba	57,003	29,399
Dominican Republic	130	79
Colombia	1,482	980
Venezuela	4,601	3,407
Japan	3,000	2,250
Turkey	993	692
Total	84,432	\$47,868
Shipments to:		
Hawaii	5	\$ 11
Puerto Rico	9,522	8,912

That New "Cotton House"

The "cotton house" which President Claudius T. Murchison of the Cotton Textile Institute predicts will soon be announced by research workers is chiefly interesting at this time as evidence of the vigor with which the effort to develop new uses for cotton is going forward.

In his address before the cotton manufacturers at Augusta Dr. Murchison spoke with a certain degree of gloom of the future of cotton and mentioned signs which he thinks lead to the conclusion that world consumption of cotton appears to have reached or passed its zenith.

That remains to be seen, of course, though there is no question that the use of synthetic fibers is steadily expanding at the apparent expense of cotton in certain of its customary uses. The great importance of efforts to devise new practical uses for cotton is therefore evident, as Dr. Murchison cogently points out.

And there can be little question that many new avenues for broad use of this staple can be opened. The pre-fabricated house mentioned by Dr. Murchison, in which cotton fabric is used on plywood with a steel base, may prove not only an important new method for profitable use of cotton, but also a solution, in part at least, of problems connected with the provision of attractive but low-cost homes. From both these standpoints the country will watch the outcome of this experiment with unusual interest.

But whether or not it succeeds, the announcement is gratifying indication of the progress of research efforts to provide broader markets for cotton. It is to the interest of the South, and the whole country as well, that these efforts go forward as steadily and as vigorously as possible. The net result cannot help but be the discovery of many new ways in which cotton may find practical and profitable use.

The establishment by the Federal government of a cotton research laboratory in the South will provide a valuable augmentation of these efforts and the hope is general that no time will be lost in getting it into operation.—*Greenville News*.



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Contributions on subjects pertaining to cotton, its manufacture and distribution, are requested. Contributed articles do not necessarily reflect the opinion of the publishers. Items pertaining to new mills, extensions, etc., are solicited.

The Joker in the Wages and Hours Law

Two weeks ago we called attention to the fact that there was a joker in the Wages and Hours law and that, although a pledge was given the South and Southern Congressmen that the 25-cent minimum should prevail for a definite length of time, it would be possible to put into effect a 40-cent per hour minimum without any differential in favor of the South.

This week Sidney Hillman, Jacob Potofsky and other professional C. I. O. racketeers have held a meeting in Charlotte and one of their first resolutions was to announce a drive for an immediate 40-cent minimum.

We do not believe that Congress had any idea of passing any law that would permit the fixing of a 40-cent minimum and the cotton manufacturers had, or were supposed to have, representatives whose business it was to examine and check all legislation relating to industries and we feel that permitting such a joker in the wages and hours bill requires considerable explaining, as there certainly appears to have been gross neglect of duty.

Our Southern Congressmen and Senators who permitted the passage of a law with a joker of that kind are, also, due for criticisms.

During the discussion of the law there were many statements relative to the fact that the 25-cent minimum was to prevail for a number of years and that the 40-cent minimum was to be attained only at the end of seven years and only then in case it would not reduce employment.

In its present form the Wages and Hours law can be classed as "sneak legislation" which was put through under cover of publicity which misrepresented the measure.

That, however, does not excuse our representatives and our Congressmen and Senators for their failure to carefully examine the measure and to note and disclose the joker which was hidden therein.

Had the joker been known to the public we do not believe that the measure would have passed.

A Subrosa Reply

Our editorial of June 30th entitled Hitler vs. Roosevelt brought forth two attacks, one in the form of an anonymous letter similar to many such letters we have received in the past, from persons who are unwilling to sign their names, and the other in the form of a long newspaper editorial written, we assume, by their subrosa editor, for, we are informed that they have such a person on their staff.

The subrosa editor in question acquired a leaning towards communism while at the University of North Carolina and naturally resented the suggestion that there was or could be anything good under Hitler.

We hold no brief for Hitler and condemn him for many of the things he has done, but to give "the devil his due" it does appear that, from an economic standpoint, Hitler and Goering have done better, in Germany, than Roosevelt, Corcoran and Cohen have in America.

The subrosa editor made no attempt to deny that our deficit of \$20,000,000,000 since 1930 had not reduced the number of our employed or that we had taught a large group of people to depend upon Government assistance rather than upon themselves.

The subrosa editor contented himself with saying, although he took rather much space to say it, that maybe the German deficit was larger and conditions in Germany not as good as published by Hitler.

We readily admit that such may be the case but if the German deficit since 1930 is ten times as much as represented and if the unemployed are ten times as numerous, the German picture is still much better than our own.

We are not defending Hitler or his practices but merely called attention to the fact that the extravagant waste of money in this country and the \$20,000,000,000 deficit piled up since 1930, have not greatly reduced unemployment.

Comparison are odious, of course, and the one we made was especially odious to those persons who are inclined toward communism.

Wagner Law Not Interpreted As Intended

Congressman Robert S. Ramspeck, Georgia, member of the House Labor Committee and one of the early champions of the Wagner Labor Relations Act, said in an interview at Greenville, S.C., that the National Labor Relations Board is operating as "a prosecuting body" and declared it no longer functioned as its creators intended.

"I am confident," said Congressman Ramspeck, "that Senator Wagner intended to set up an impartial board to assure the American worker of his right to join a union or any other organization he pleases."

"The board today functions as a 'prosecuting body' and in many instances appears to work to further the cause of the unions.

"The Wagner Act did not set up the NLRB to promote labor unions but to protect the right of the worker to join voluntarily," he said.

We Do Buy Clothes

Miss Perkins says that we, in the South, do not wear shoes and President Roosevelt says that we are the No. 1 economic problem of the nation, but it appears that we do wear clothes.

The United States Bureau of Home Economics says that the people of the South spend more for clothing than do similarly-situated residents of Northern States.

A study by the Bureau disclosed that in 33 villages in Georgia, Mississippi and the Carolinas, husbands average \$56 and wives \$57 annually against averages of \$38 and \$42 in six Northern States where a similar survey was made.

We must look rather funny running around barefooted but with about \$20 more clothes upon our back than our Northern cousins.

If we are so poverty stricken as to be the No. 1 problem of the nation, it seems strange that we can buy more clothes. Even if we do without shoes, as Miss Perkins states, that does not account for our ability to buy more for our backs.

Booking Business Below Cost

The following is an actual copy of a letter from a New York selling agent to customer in Connecticut.

Mr. _____ Conn.

Dear Mr. _____

The mills claim they are losing money in selling 40" 64x68 3.15 sheeting at 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ c.

Anyway, this is their story and the price is extremely low.

Can we book you for some of this 3.15 sheeting at 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ c for July, August, September delivery—net ten days, f.o.b. mill, Lynchburg, Va.?

Please wire if interested.

Yours very truly,

Sanitary Chief Compliments Mills

In a letter to the Exposition Cotton Mills, H. J. Cates, Chief of the Sanitary Department of Atlanta, Ga., says:

It is a distinct pleasure to ride through your properties and note the excellent condition of the yards, houses and streets.

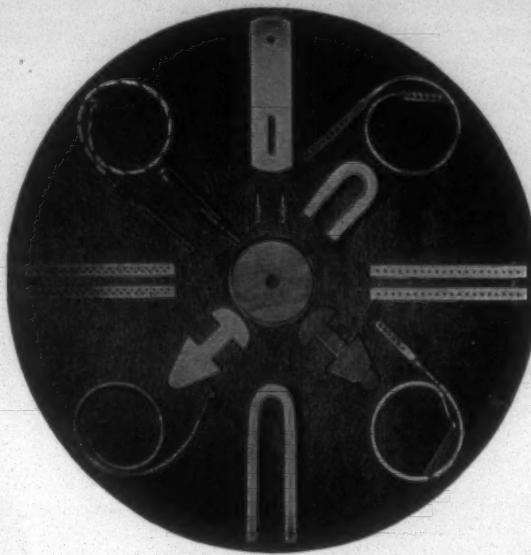
I appreciate the splendid spirit of co-operation shown this department with reference to garbage cans and clean premises.

This is the time of year when there is rank vegetation and when dirty premises may lead to disease, and we join in commending the Exposition Cotton Mills for having premises so well kept as to produce a complimentary letter from the Chief Sanitary Officer of a great city like Atlanta.

Prosperity Predicted

A leading cotton mill man of the county who has been watching the textile business over a period of years says that there is always a period of six months in any one year when there is good business. He said some weeks ago that the last half of 1938 would afford good business. He pointed to the first half of 1937 as affording good business, and cited other instances in former years. He thinks that the next six months will bring the cotton mills of the county all the business they can do. He declares that everybody is in the market for goods and commodities and that there is bound to be a buying spell.—*Gastonia Gazette*.

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Mill News Items

DALLAS, GA.—A mill to manufacture rubber top slacks has been established with 16 knitting machines and will be known as Prewitt & Lester. L. E. Prewitt is manager.

GREENVILLE, S. C.—Brandon Mill paid a \$49,000 dividend on July 1st, Piedmont Mill issued a \$48,000 dividend on that date, and Dunegan paid an approximate \$54,000 dividend.

NAPLES, N. C.—The Biltmore Hosiery Company is erecting a one-story addition and will install six additional full-fashioned hosiery machines which will bring their total to 18.

GREENSBORO, GA.—The Cannon Mills, Inc., of New York, have been appointed as selling agents of the Mary Lelia Cotton Mills of this place, manufacturers of cotton sheetings.

ENKA, N. C.—An addition to the chemical building of the American Enka Corporation has been constructed at a cost of \$60,000. The work was under the supervision of Potter & Shackelford, Inc., of Greenville, S. C. The building is one-story and represented a cost of approximately \$60,000. This is part of a program which will represent a cost of about \$500,000 for improvements, additions and replacements at the rayon plant here.

SILER CITY, N. C.—The first machinery has started operating in Siler City's newest industry, the Siler City Hosiery Mills, and the full plant will be in operation by August 1, in the opinion of W. W. Sharp, Jr., of Greensboro, manager.

Machines employing only a few persons, products from which are the first step in the production of hosiery, are running. Other equipment is being installed, and additional workers will be called in as the machines get ready.

The mills will represent an investment of \$200,000.

LAGRANGE, GA.—Callaway Mill officials on June 30th announced wage reductions of 16 per cent in all of the company's plants effectively immediately.

Reduction of village house rentals also was announced.

The wage cut follows a reorganization of the executives in which several officials resigned and reductions were made in the salaries and number of office employees.

Mill officials said the economic, competitive situation in the textile industry made the reductions necessary.

ALEBEMARLE, N. C.—The Excella Hosiery mill at Stanfield was completely destroyed by fire of unknown origin which broke out on the morning of July 3rd and threatened to burn several nearby stores and residences. The building, machinery and about \$10,000 worth of stock were destroyed, with a total estimated loss of \$40,000.

Wade H. Love, president of the mill, said that the property was about half covered by insurance.

The Albemarle fire department was called to the scene and assisted a large number of volunteers in keeping the fire from spreading.

Mill News Items

RINGGOLD, GA.—It is announced here that a bedspread company which opened a plant here approximately three months ago has bought a tract of land on the southern outskirts of town and is now constructing a \$10,000 mill building. The new building will include a modern laundry, also.

LIBERTY, N. C.—A charter was granted recently to Liberty Hosiery Mills, Inc., principal office at Liberty, to manufacture, buy and sell all kinds of textile products. Reports are that the concern will engage in the manufacture of full-fashioned hosiery. Authorized capital stock 2500 shares of no par value. Subscribed stock three shares, by E. P. Dameron, Welch Jordan, and D. E. Hudgins, all of Greensboro, N. C.

GASTONIA, N. C.—Announcement has been made here that Threads, Inc., has decided to close the unit of the company at Monticello, Ind., and the machinery of the Indiana unit will be moved to Gastonia at an early date and installed in the unit here. Approximately two years ago, Threads, Inc., of this city, purchased the Monticello unit from Marshall Field & Co. in order to obtain the spool thread business, however, the Monticello unit was not self-sustaining and it was decided to close it.

BURLINGTON, N. C.—John Shoffner, president of Standard Hosiery Mills, stated that installation of 25 of the newest type full-fashioned hosiery machines and auxiliary equipment is in the final stage, making a total of 76 machines on one floor. This is believed to be the largest number so placed in this section of the country. The new machines are "Readings."

Another improvement just completed is the installation of a modern air-conditioning machine, keeping the humidity and temperature at the proper level.

ROCKINGHAM, N. C.—Fire gutted the dismantled old Midway mill here recently. Only the bare walls now stand—mute reminder of a mill that for years paid handsome dividends. It was built in 1881 by T. C. Leak, H. C. Wall and O. D. McRae as a yarn mill; it was later changed to a weave mill; and still later to the manufacture of high-speed mattress ticking. The depression of 1930 closed the mill. McColl and Dunlap some months ago bought the abandoned buildings, and used the newest of them to store cones from the Sonoco Products mill nearby. It was the unused part that burned.

LINCOLNTON, N. C.—Work has been completed on removing the machinery of the Carolina Roller Covering Shop to this place from Maiden, N. C. The machinery is now housed in a building here that was formerly used by the Lincolnton Roller Covering Shop, which has moved to a new location near the city.

The Carolina Roller Covering Shop covers the rollers for thirty-two cotton mills in the two Carolinas. These mills have a total of 200,000 spindles. The shop is owned by Grady Howard, Odell Harvey and M. S. Hartmann, all of Lincolnton.

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Japan Buys in Australia

Canberra, Australia.—Details of a Japanese-Australian trade agreement, involving Australian wool and Japanese cotton goods were announced by the government recently.

Under the agreement Japan will permit the importation of Australian wool on the basis of two-thirds of total wool imports from all countries. This will be increased to three-quarters when Japan's total imports exceed 500,000 bales.

Australia will import 51,250,000 square yards of Japanese cotton piece goods or a similar amount of artificial silk or staple fiber piece goods.

Experimenting With Airplanes Built Entirely Of Cotton

American military planes of the future may be built entirely of cotton.

This was uncovered by International News Service in a study of newly developed airplane construction processes, and was related by Robert G. Nixon in a recent article appearing in Hearst newspapers.

"The Army and Navy Air Corps are following closely development of a chemical cellulose plastic which may revolutionize airplane building.

"The plastic has shown these startling qualities:

1. It has 90 per cent the strength of duraluminum.
2. It has one-fourth the weight of the leading metal now used in airplane construction in the most modern streamlined ships.

"3. It has far greater heat resistance.

"An experimental plane has been built of the plastic and is undergoing rigid tests.

"The ship has been constructed entirely of the plastic, including all internal struts and bracing, wing and fuselage covering. The only metal it contains are the wires for electrical devices and to operate the controls.

"In actual tests under the white heat of a blow torch, sheets of duraluminum broke down much faster than the plastic material.

"Even though duraluminum is one of the lightest and strongest metals yet devised, the huge bombers of today still weigh many tons.

"If the plastic proves practicable, bombers made of it, being much lighter, would carry a far heavier load of bombs and much more fuel, thereby perhaps doubling their present effective range."

Decrease Reported in Cotton Acreage

Washington, D. C.—A 7,567,000-acre decrease in American farmland planted to cotton prompted AAA officials to declare that the "effectiveness" of the crop control law had been demonstrated conclusively.

The Federal Crop Reporting Board estimated that acres in cultivation on July 1 totaled 26,904,000. This contrasted with 34,471,000 a year ago.

Under the control program, designed to prevent the

accumulation of price-depressing surpluses, the Agriculture Department had allotted growers 27,527,596 acres for planting this year. Thus the crop board's estimate indicated farmers made a sharper reduction in planting of the South's big crop than had been asked.

However, the crop board said other factors besides the control law led to the reduction. It mentioned low prices received for last year's crop, and difficulties farmers encountered in securing good crop stands because of unfavorable weather.

The board said that should abandonment of cotton acreage during the remainder of this season be equal to the 1928-37 average abandonment, the acreage for harvest would be the smallest since 1900.

Last year's acreage produced a record crop of 18,945,000 bales and added to a surplus now estimated at 13,000,000 bales. The supply on hand is sufficient to fill normal domestic and export needs for a full year.

While the crop board made no forecast of production this year, cotton experts said a crop of between 10,000,000 and 11,750,000 bales was indicated, depending on weather conditions between now and picking time.

I. W. Duggan, director of the Agricultural Adjustment administration for the major portion of the cotton belt, said the report "proved the effectiveness of the control program and the favorable manner in which growers have accepted it."

He said the report indicated that relatively few of the approximately 2,500,000 planters would be subject to penalty provisions of the marketing quota system, which will be invoked to control sale of the crop. Each grower's quota will be the cotton produced on his acreage allotment. Sales of cotton produced on acres in excess of the allotment would be subject to a penalty of 2 cents a pound.

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Florida	90,000	*75
Tennessee	816,000	*82
Alabama	2,191,000	*81
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Arkansas	2,479,000	*80
Louisiana	1,244,000	*79
Oklahoma	1,903,000	*77
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Arizona	212,000	*71
California	356,000	*57
All others	25,000	*81
Total United States	26,904,000	78%

or a decrease of 22%

*Acreage in cultivation July 1st percentage of 1937.

BOBBIN CLEANING

AS MODERN
AS TOMORROW

THE NEW TERRELL TYPE "L"

AIR CLEANING MACHINE

for

SILK, RAYON, FINE COTTON

combines

Maximum Efficiency

with

no possibility of damage to finish

Your inquiries invited

The Terrell Machine Co., Inc.

CHARLOTTE, NORTH CAROLINA

How to Avert A Buyer's STRIKE

Business is shaking in its boots, for as prices soar there is ever a chance of buyers' strikes.

If you are forced to raise prices you can do much to combat price resistance by making your packaging more attractive and to more properly convey the idea of quality. A well known line of hosiery forestalled customer objection to higher prices by materially beautifying their packaging.

So if you must raise prices or if you feel that your package itself should produce more sales, we can show you how you may make your packaging more attractive without necessarily adding much to the cost.

In fact, through our "CO-ORDINATED PACKAGING," whereby we *match* your various packages, we can often save you considerable money through economies in artwork, plates and printing. *Designs for boxes and displays submitted without cost or obligation.*

OLD DOMINION BOX CO., Inc.
LYNCHBURG, VIRGINIA

Winston-Salem, N. C.
Martinsville, Va.

Burlington, N. C.
Charlotte, N. C.

Asheboro, N. C.
Kinston, N. C.

Old Dominion Paper Boxes



Use Onyxsan-S, the most potent softener ever developed, to give your cellulose fabrics super-softness that is permanent to washing and dry-cleaning. Onyxsan-S also sets most direct dyestuffs fast to washing, perspiration and bleeding. Add very small amount to last rinse in dyebox or in finishing mangle. Easy and economical to use. Send details of needs to get sample and data.

ONYX OIL & CHEMICAL CO.
Specialists in Finishing Materials
Jersey City, N. J.

Southern Repres.:
E. W. KLUMPH
CLIFF MYERS
Charlotte, N. C.

ONYXSAN-S

Now is a good time
to grind card cylinders true, while re-
clothing or redrawing
card wire.

B. S. ROY & SON COMPANY

Worcester, Mass.—Greenville, S. C.

Cotton Card Grinders, Woolen and Worsted
Card Grinders. || Napper Roll Grinders,
Calender Roll Grinders. || Shear Grinders.

Japan Buys in Australia

Canberra, Australia.—Details of a Japanese-Australian trade agreement, involving Australian wool and Japanese cotton goods were announced by the government recently.

Under the agreement Japan will permit the importation of Australian wool on the basis of two-thirds of total wool imports from all countries. This will be increased to three-quarters when Japan's total imports exceed 500,000 bales.

Australia will import 51,250,000 square yards of Japanese cotton piece goods or a similar amount of artificial silk or staple fiber piece goods.

Experimenting With Airplanes Built Entirely Of Cotton

American military planes of the future may be built entirely of cotton.

This was uncovered by International News Service in a study of newly developed airplane construction processes, and was related by Robert G. Nixon in a recent article appearing in Hearst newspapers.

"The Army and Navy Air Corps are following closely development of a chemical cellulose plastic which may revolutionize airplane building.

"The plastic has shown these startling qualities:

- "1. It has 90 per cent the strength of duraluminum.
- "2. It has one-fourth the weight of the leading metal now used in airplane construction in the most modern streamlined ships.

"3. It has far greater heat resistance.

"An experimental plane has been built of the plastic and is undergoing rigid tests.

"The ship has been constructed entirely of the plastic, including all internal struts and bracing, wing and fuselage covering. The only metal it contains are the wires for electrical devices and to operate the controls.

"In actual tests under the white heat of a blow torch, sheets of duraluminum broke down much faster than the plastic material.

"Even though duraluminum is one of the lightest and strongest metals yet devised, the huge bombers of today still weigh many tons.

"If the plastic proves practicable, bombers made of it, being much lighter, would carry a far heavier load of bombs and much more fuel, thereby perhaps doubling their present effective range."

Decrease Reported in Cotton Acreage

Washington, D. C.—A 7,567,000-acre decrease in American farmland planted to cotton prompted AAA officials to declare that the "effectiveness" of the crop control law had been demonstrated conclusively.

The Federal Crop Reporting Board estimated that acres in cultivation on July 1 totaled 26,904,000. This contrasted with 34,471,000 a year ago.

Under the control program, designed to prevent the

accumulation of price-depressing surpluses, the Agriculture Department had allotted growers 27,527,596 acres for planting this year. Thus the crop board's estimate indicated farmers made a sharper reduction in planting of the South's big crop than had been asked.

However, the crop board said other factors besides the control law led to the reduction. It mentioned low prices received for last year's crop, and difficulties farmers encountered in securing good crop stands because of unfavorable weather.

The board said that should abandonment of cotton acreage during the remainder of this season be equal to the 1928-37 average abandonment, the acreage for harvest would be the smallest since 1900.

Last year's acreage produced a record crop of 18,945,000 bales and added to a surplus now estimated at 13,000,000 bales. The supply on hand is sufficient to fill normal domestic and export needs for a full year.

While the crop board made no forecast of production this year, cotton experts said a crop of between 10,000,000 and 11,750,000 bales was indicated, depending on weather conditions between now and picking time.

I. W. Duggan, director of the Agricultural Adjustment administration for the major portion of the cotton belt, said the report "proved the effectiveness of the control program and the favorable manner in which growers have accepted it."

He said the report indicated that relatively few of the approximately 2,500,000 planters would be subject to penalty provisions of the marketing quota system, which will be invoked to control sale of the crop. Each grower's quota will be the cotton produced on his acreage allotment. Sales of cotton produced on acres in excess of the allotment would be subject to a penalty of 2 cents a pound.

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Kinston, N. C.

Old Dominion Paper Boxes

**SELLING AGENTS for
SOUTHERN COTTON GOODS**

Deering Milliken & Co.

Incorporated

79-83 Leonard St.

New York

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CURRAN & BARRY

320 Broadway

New York, N. Y.

Wellington, Sears Co.

93 Franklin St., Boston

Philadelphia

New Orleans

65 Worth St., New York

Chicago

Atlanta

San Francisco

**Domestic Export
MERCHANDISING
Joshua L. Baily & Co.**

10-12 Thomas St.

New York

For Fast Action
Use
TEXTILE BULLETIN
Want Ads

Cotton Goods Markets

New York.—Trading in cotton goods markets last week dipped appreciably below the preceding two weeks although sales of print cloths and sheetings were fully equal to production and prices were up $\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ of a cent a yard on more active cloths.

Most mills abandoned during the week the curtailed schedules initiated during the second quarter and have enough business on hand to maintain full time activity through the third quarter.

Mills appeared less anxious to push merchandise onto the market and rejected all bids below asking prices.

More interest was shown in industrial fabrics for delivery over the next six months. Combed goods prices were strong and price advances numerous.

Higher prices were named on a number of finished goods items in active trading. Percales moved in good volume at higher prices. Prices were also marked up on corduroys, coverts, chambrays, unbleached muslins and many home furnishings. Wash goods were in better demand and towels, sheets and pillowcases sold freely at the higher prices established in the previous week.

Osnaburgs sold in fair volume. Having exhausted stocks and built up comfortable backlogs, many mills began to think in terms of higher prices. In this connection it was pointed out that a number of plants have accumulated sizable orders on fancy osnaburgs and are not as dependent on sales of the staple weaves as they once were.

Prices on filling sateens were noticeably stronger. Mills are understood to have cleared stocks of the staple weaves and as a result of the business in the last two weeks are in a position to exact more remunerative prices.

Print cloths, 27-in., 64x60	3 $\frac{3}{4}$
Print cloths, 28-in., 64x60	3 $\frac{7}{8}$
Gray goods, 38 $\frac{1}{2}$ -in., 64x60s	4 $\frac{3}{4}$
Gray goods, 39-in., 80x80s	6 $\frac{3}{4}$
Tickings, 8-ounce	15
Denims, 28-in.	11
Brown sheetings, standard	9 $\frac{7}{8}$
Brown sheetings, 4-yard, 56x60s	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
Brown sheetings, 3-yard	6 $\frac{1}{4}$
Staple ginghams	10

J. P. STEVENS & CO. Inc.

Selling Agents

40-46 Leonard St., New York

Cotton Yarn Markets

Philadelphia.—The buying movement in cotton yarns has continued to strengthen during the past week, with advances in asking price on the part of most spinners. There has been considerable resistance to the increase in rates, but toward the latter part of the week, as it became evident that spinners were holding firm, this resistance weakened and buyers were anxious to place orders at rates quoted early in the week.

In addition, the price advances actually made and the widespread discussion of a probable further rise in yarns have made customers more willing to take in deliveries of old contract yarn due them. This coincides also with the usual monthly pickup in deliveries against contracts. It is predicted by some that the final clearing up of stale orders may come sooner than had been expected.

Inquiries also are more numerous and in some instances come from large consumers of sale yarn, who usually can be counted on to take in their deliveries as they fall due. It is in the negotiations of this sort that yarn prices are likely to crystalize, which will furnish a more or less general acceptance of a price level at which some really confident forward covering can be done by the rank and file of buyers.

Taking the market as a whole, buying still remains spotty, as there naturally is more or less resistance among buyers to paying advances after they have had things largely their own way for many weeks.

In the better quality carded yarns, the leading producers are reaching for prices which are about a cent above those now readily obtainable. In the finer counts of single and ply combed peeler, asking prices show a still wider spread above what most buyers are willing to pay. In some cases this has caused deferment of buying, but the yarn suppliers are firm in the belief that such customers will return and pay what is asked.

Southern Single Skeins		Two-Ply Plush Grade	
8s	17½	12s	19½
10s	18	16s	21
12s	18½	20s	22
14s	19	30s	28
20s	20		
26s	23		
30s	25		
36s	28		
40s	29½		
Southern Single Warps		Duck Yarns, 3, 4 and 5-Ply	
10s	18	8s	18
12s	18½	10s	18½
14s	19	12s	19
16s	19½	14s	20½
20s	20	16s	21
26s	23	20s	21½
30s	25		
40s	29½		
Southern Two-Ply Chain Warps		Carpet Yarns	
8s	18½	Tinged, 5-lb., 8s, 3 and 4-ply	15½
10s	19	Colored strips, 8s, 3 and 4-ply	16
12s	19½	White carpets, 8s, 3 and 4-ply	18
16s	20		
20s	23		
26s	25		
30s	29½		
40s	30½		
Southern Two-Ply Skeins		Part Waste Insulated Yarns	
8s	18	8s, 2-ply	14½
10s	18½	8s, 2 and 4-ply	15
12s	20½	10s, 2, 3 and 4-ply	15½
16s	21½	12s, 2-ply	16
20s	23½	14s, 2-ply	16½
24s	24½	16s, 2-ply	18½
26s	25½		
30s	29½		
36s	30½		
40s	30½		
Southern Two-Ply Cones		Southern Frame Cones	
8s	17½	8s	17½
10s	18	10s	18
12s	18½	14s	18½
14s	19	16s	19
16s	19½	20s	20½
20s	20	22s	21
26s	21½	24s	21½
30s	24½	26s	23
36s	25½	28s	24
40s	30½	30s	25

Drop Forgings Screw Machine Work Bolts Nuts Cap Screws Eye Bolts Studs

We specialize to the Textile Trade

Southern Representative

Mr. Henry Aner, Box 1515, Greenville, S. C.

RHODE ISLAND TOOL CO.
PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Established 1834

PARKS
Certified CLIMATE
PRODUCT OF
Parks-Cramer Company
FITCHBURG, MASS. CHARLOTTE, N. C.

AIR-CONDITIONED
COACHES
ON ALL THROUGH TRAINS
Insure a cool, clean, restful trip at low cost

AIR-CONDITIONED
PULLMAN CARS · DINING CARS

Be comfortable in the safety of train travel

R. H. GRAHAM, Division Passenger Agent

Room 4, Southern Railway Passenger Station
Charlotte, N. C.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY SYSTEM



Mexican Labor Department Closes 25 Small Factories

Mexico City.—Agents of the Labor Department have closed 25 small silk and rayon fabric factories on charges that they failed to observe labor laws.

The newspaper Ultimas Noticias asserted that most of the factories affected were owned by Jews.

Consumption of U. S. Cotton Declines 15% In Last 10 Months

Washington, D. C.—The Department of Agriculture reported that consumption of American cotton during the past 10 months totaled 10,091,000 bales, a decrease of 15 per cent from a year ago.

The report indicated that approximately 15 million bales still are on hand as a result of the all-time record crop of 18,945,022 bales last year and a 1936 carry-over of 7 million bales.

Exports during the first 10 months of the marketing year ended July 31 totaled 5,227,000 bales, a gain of 140,000 bales over the corresponding period of the previous season.

Lyerly's Estate Over a Million

Hickory, N. C.—The will of the late Eubert Lyerly, Hickory hosiery manufacturer, filed for probate in the Superior court clerk's office at Newton, leaves his entire estate, estimated at well over a million dollars, in trust to his widow, Mrs. Josephine B. Lyerly, except for a \$10,000 bequest to his first cousin, Miss Janie Lyerly, a teacher in the Greenville, N. C. schools.

Mr. Lyerly died May 28. The will was dated Dec. 24, 1936.

Upon the death of Mrs. Lyerly the will directs that the trust shall be terminated and all property of the trust estate, both real and personal, shall then go to a daughter, Mrs. Josephine Hambrick, of Hickory.

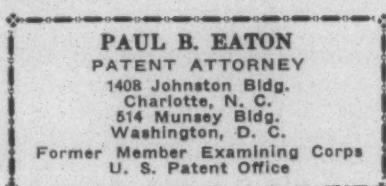
Mrs. Lyerly and the First Security Trust Co. of Hickory were designated as executors of the will.

Index To Advertisers

Where a — appears opposite a name it indicates that the advertisement does not appear in this issue.

Page	Page
Acme Steel Co. Akron Belting Co. Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co. Alrose Chemical Co. American Blower Corp. American Casablanca Corp. American Coolair Corp. American Cyanamid & Chemical Corp. American Moistening Co. American Paper Tube Co. Armstrong Cork Products Co. Arnold Hoffman & Co., Inc. Ashworth Bros.	J Jackson Lumber Co. Jacobs, E. H. Mfg. Co., Inc. Johnson, Chas. B.
Bahnson Co. Baily, Joshua L. & Co. Bancroft Belting Co. Barber-Colman Co. Bismarck Hotel Bond Co., Chas. Borne, Scrymer Co. Brookmire, Inc. Brown, David Co. Butterworth & Sons Co., H. W.	K Keever Starch Co. Kennedy Co., W. A., The
Ciba Co., Inc. Clark Publishing Co. Clinton Co. Commercial Credit Co. Corn Products Refining Co. Crompton & Knowles Loom Works Curran & Barry Cutler Co., Roger W.	L Laurel Soap Mfg. Co., Inc.
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Dailey Ring Traveler Co. Daughtry Sheet Metal Co. Deering, Milliken & Co., Inc. Denison Mfg. Co. DeWitt Hotels Dickson & Co., R. S. Dillard Paper Co. Dixon Lubricating Saddle Co. Drake Corp. Draper Corporation Dronsfield Bros. Dunning & Boschart Press Co. DuPont de Nemours, E. I. & Co. Fine Chemicals Dept. Dyestuff Division R. & H. Dept. Duro Metal Products Co. Eaton, Paul B. Emmons Loom Harness Co. Engineering Sales Co. Enka, American	N National Aniline & Chemical Co. National Oil Products Co. National Ring Traveler Co. Neisler Mills Co., Inc. New England Bobbin & Shuttle Co. N. Y. & N. J. Lubricant Co. Noone, Wm. R. & Co. Norlander Machine Co. Norma-Hoffmann Bearings Corp.
Foster Machine Co. Benjamin Franklin Hotel Franklin Machine Co. Frederick Iron & Steel Co.	O Old Dominion Box Co., Inc. Onyx Oil & Chemical Co.
Garland Mfg. Co. General Coal Co. General Dyestuff Corp. General Electric Co. General Electric Vapor Lamp Co. Gill Leather Co. Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. Grasselli Chemical Co., The Greenville Belting Co. Gulf Refining Co.	P Parks-Cramer Co. Perkins, B. F. & Son, Inc. Provident Life & Accident Ins. Co. Pure Oil Co., The
—E— —F— —G— —H— H & B American Machine Co. Hart Products Corp. Hauser Standart Tank Co., The Hercules Powder Co. Herman Machin Co. Holbrook Rawhide Co. Houghton, E. F. & Co. Houghton Wool Co. Howard Bros. Mfg. Co. Hyatt Bearings Div. of G. M. C. Hubinger Co., The	R Rhoads, J. E. & Sons R. I. Tool Co. Rice Dobby Chain Co. Roy, B. S. & Son Co.
—I— —J— —K— —L— —M— —N— —O— —P— —Q— —R— —S— —T— —U— —V— —W— —X— —Y— —Z—	S Saco-Lowell Shops Safety Belt-Lacer Co. Schachner Belting Co. Seydel Chemical Co. Seydel-Woolley & Co. Sherwin-Williams Co. Signode Steel Strapping Co. Sipp-Eastwood Corp. Sirrine & Co., J. E. Snap-On Tools Corp. Socony-Vacuum Oil Co. Solvay Sales Corp. Sonoco Products Southern Ry. Southern Spindle & Flyer Co. Staley Sales Corp. Steel Heddle Mfg. Co. Stein, Hall & Co. Sterling Ring Traveler Co. Stevens, J. P. & Co., Inc. Stewart Iron Works
—T— Terrell Machine Co. Texas Co., The Textile Apron Co. Textile Banking Co. Textile-Finishing Machinery Co. Textile Shop, The Textile Specialty Co.	Y U.S. Bobbin & Shuttle Co. U. S. Gutta Percha Paint Co. U. S. Ring Traveler Co. Universal Winding Co.
—U— —V— —W— —X— —Y— —Z—	Z Vanderbilt Hotel Veeder-Root, Inc. Victor Ring Traveler Co. Viscose Co. Vogel, Joseph A. Co.
—A— —B— —C— —D— —E— —F— —G— —H— —I— —J— —K— —L— —M— —N— —O— —P— —Q— —R— —S— —T— —U— —V— —W— —X— —Y— —Z—	Wallerstein Corp. Wellington, Sears Co. Whiting Machine Works Whitingville Spinning Ring Co. Windle & Co., J. H. Wolf, Jacques & Co. Wytheville Woolen Mills

Classified Department



WANTED—Position as Master Mechanic, 12 years' experience. I. C. S. trained. Steam or Electric drive. Interview welcomed. Address "Mechanic," care Textile Bulletin.

WANTED—Two wet twisters 5" ring 8" traverse. Write giving full description and price. Address "Twisters," care Textile Bulletin.

POSITION WANTED—Fifteen years' experience overhauling and erecting spinning machinery. Have been connected with shops but would like to make permanent connection with mill. Best of references. Address "L. T. S.," care Textile Bulletin.

New Textbook On Wool

American Wool Handbook, by Werner von Bergen and Herbert R. Mauersberger. First Edition. 864 pages. 5½" by 7¾". Illustrated. Index. Maroon cloth cover with silver lettering. Published by American Wool Handbook Co., New York City. Price \$3.95 per copy in U. S. A. and Canada, \$4.75 in other countries.

This book is the first attempt for a long time in America to consolidate existing old and much new information concerning the growing of wool, its marketing, grading and in the woolen and worsted trade. It is truly a reference book, written in simple and easily understandable English, reflecting primarily American technic and the practical art of converting wool into yarns and fabrics. Very few if any books exist in America or written by American authors in that field. Both authors are well known and seasoned practical textile men. Mr. von Bergen is chief chemist of the Forstmann Woolen Co., of Passaic, N. J., for many years, and has been teaching wool manufacture at Columbia University. He is a member of the A. A. T. C. C., A. S. T. M., The Textile Institute of England and the Smithsonian Institution. Mr. Mauersberger is a graduate of Lowell Textile Institute of Lowell, Mass., and technical editor of a leading trade publication, and for the past 14 years in charge of the Evening Textile Courses at Columbia University. He is a co-author in the first and second editions of the *Rayon Handbook*. He also is a member of many trade associations and acts as a textile consultant for several textile concerns. Both men have many years of practical experience in the woolen and worsted trade in this country and abroad.

The preface to the book is written by Arthur Besse, president of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers, who states that "the book will fill a long-felt need and will provide the trade with a valuable and authoritative reference book on all phases of wool production and manufacture."

The contents of the book of 864 pages is divided into 23 chapters, a dyestuff appendix and a subject index. The book has over 350 illustrations. Much original and entirely new material is in this book that has never been published before. The contents are logically arranged and begin with a history of the wool trade, the economic and statistical side of the business, sheep raising and wool growing. Then it goes on with the physical and chemical properties of wool, specialty hair fibers, reclaim-

ed wool and secondary raw materials. This is followed by the grading and marketing of wool. The various manufacturing operations are taken up in detail such as Frosted Wool Process, scouring, carbonizing, mixing, carding, woolen and worsted ring spinning, weaving and weaves. The wet and dry finishing operations are explained in much detail and the dyeing, bleaching and printing chapter contains much new information. The manufacture of carpets, rugs and pluses is dealt with by W. T. Harrison and G. E. Hopkins of Bigelow-Sanford Carpet Co. The section of felt manufacture is written by R. K. Brooks of Chas. W. House & Sons. A chapter on dry cleaning is furnished by C. C. Hubbard, Director of the Dry Cleaning and Redyeing School. Then comes a chapter on Physical and Chemical Testing, and an excellent, complete glossary of trade terms. The book closes with a chapter on American and foreign literature on wool, a very complete dyestuff appendix and an unusually well-done subject index. As a whole the book acts as a complete, well-illustrated reference book on all phases of wool production and manufacture for the whole American trade as well as the student, economist and consumer at a price that is exceedingly low.

BATESBURG, S. C.—A mill building, which will measure 250 by 200 feet, one-story, is now under construction approximately six miles from Batesburg on Lightwood Knot Creek, which will house the newly-organized and recently chartered Batesburg Print Works. The new industry will have a weekly payroll of approximately \$5,000, according to information released here by Dr. A. L. Ballenger of this place, one of the promoters of the industry. He stated that negotiations have been in progress for a number of weeks for the location of the plant here. A number of Batesburg business men were interested in bringing the new industry here. Persons living in Batesburg and vicinity will compose the operating personnel of the Batesburg Print Works.

RADFORD, VA.—The Radford Weaving Mill, local unit of the Burlington Mills, Inc., group, which began operations a number of weeks ago with a small number of operatives on the payrolls, is expected to have an operating personnel of 250 soon. The new industry is engaged in the manufacture of silk thread, taffetas cloth and satin. The company building has been modernly equipped. Guy W. Bird is superintendent.

July 14, 1938

Southern Sources of Supply

For Equipment, Parts, Material, Service

Following are the addresses of Southern plants, warehouses, offices, and representatives of manufacturers of textile equipment and supplies who advertise regularly in TEXTILE BULLETIN. We realize that operating executives are frequently in urgent need of information, service, equipment, parts and materials, and believe this guide will prove of real value to our subscribers.

ABBOTT MACHINE CO., Wilton, N. H. Sou. Agt., L. S. Ligon, Greenville, S. C.

ACME STEEL CO., THE, 2340 Archer Ave., Chicago, Ill. Sou. Sales Offices: Georgia—Atlanta, Acme Steel Co. of Ga., Inc.; 603 Stewart Ave.; F. H. Webb, Mgr.; 1281 Oxford Rd., N. E.; C. A. Carroll, 2135 Cascade Rd., S. W. North Carolina—Charlotte, F. G. German, 1617 Beverly Drive, South Carolina—Greenville, G. R. Easley, 107 Manly St., Tennessee—Signal Mountain, W. G. Polley, 802 James Blvd., Florida—Orlando, R. N. Sillars, 605 E. Gore Ave., Louisiana—New Orleans, J. C. Brill, 518 Gravier St.

AKRON BELTING CO., Akron, O. Sou. Branches, 903-905 Woodsidde Bldg., Greenville, S. C.; 390 S. Second St., Memphis, Tenn.

ALLIS-CHALMERS MFG. CO., Milwaukee, Wis. Sou. Sales Offices: Atlanta, Ga., Henley Bldg., Berrien Moore, Mgr.; Baltimore, Md., Lexington Bldg., A. T. Jacobson, Mgr.; Birmingham, Ala., Webb Crawford Bldg., John J. Greagan, Mgr.; Charlotte, N. C., Johnston Bldg., William Parker, Mgr.; Chattanooga, Tenn., Tennessee Electric Power Bldg., D. S. Kerr, Mgr.; Cincinnati, O., First National Bank Bldg., W. G. May, Mgr.; Dallas, Tex., Santa Fe Bldg., E. W. Burbank, Mgr.; Houston, Tex., Shell Bldg., K. P. Ribble, Mgr.; New Orleans, La., Canal Bank Bldg., F. W. Stevens, Mgr.; Richmond, Va., Electric Bldg., C. L. Crosby, Mgr.; St. Louis, Mo., Railway Exchange Bldg., C. L. Orth, Mgr.; San Antonio, Tex., Frost National Bank Bldg.; Earl R. Hurry, Mgr.; Tampa, Fla., 415 Hampton St., H. C. Flanagan, Mgr.; Tulsa, Okla., 18 North Guthrie St., D. M. McCargar, Mgr.; Washington, D. C., Southern Bldg., H. C. Hood, Mgr.

ALROSE CHEMICAL CO., Providence, R. I. Sou. Rep., A. M. Burt, 1701 N. Elm St., Greensboro, N. C.

AMERICAN BLOWER CORP., Detroit, Mich. Sou. Offices: Court Square Bldg., Baltimore, Md.; 1211 Commercial Bank Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.; Rooms 716-19 101 Marietta St. Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.; 846 Baronne St., New Orleans, La.; 1005-6 American Bldg., Cincinnati, Ohio; 619 Mercantile Bldg., Dallas, Tex.; 201 Petroleum Bldg., 1314 Texas Ave., Houston, Tex.; 310 Mutual Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.; 620 S. 5th St., Architects & Bldrs. Exhibit Bldg., Louisville, Ky.; 1433 Oliver Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.; 7 North 6th St., Richmond, Va.

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AMERICAN CYANAMID & CHEMICAL CORP., 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York City. Sou. Office and Warehouse, 822 W. Morehead St., Charlotte, N. C.; Hugh Puckett, Asst. Sou. Sales Mgr.

AMERICAN ENKA CORP., 271 Church St., New York City. Sou. Rep., R. J. Mebane, Asheville, N. C.

AMERICAN MOISTENING CO., Providence, R. I. Southern plant, Charlotte, N. C.

AMERICAN PAPER TUBE CO., Woonsocket, R. I. Sou. Rep., Ernest F. Culbreath, P. O. Box 11, Charlotte, N. C.

ARMSTRONG CORK PRODUCTS CO. (Textile Division), Lancaster, Pa. Sou. Office, 33 Norwood Place, Greenville, S. C. T. L. Hill.

ARNOLD, HOFFMAN & CO., Inc., Providence, R. I. Frank W. Johnson, Sou. Mgr., Box 1268, Charlotte, N. C. Sou. Reps., Robert E. Buck, Box 304, Greenville, S. C.; Harold T. Buck, 1615 12th St., Columbus, Ga.; W. Chester Cobb, Hotel Russell Erskine, Huntsville, Ala.; D. Floyd Burns, Jr., Box 198, Durham, N. C.

ASHWORTH BROS., Inc., Charlotte, N. C. Sou. Offices, 44-A Northwood Place, Greenville, S. C.; 215 Central Ave., S. W., Atlanta, Ga.; Texas Rep., Textile Supply Co., Dallas, Tex.

ATLANTA HARNESS & REED MFG. CO., Atlanta, Ga. Succeeded by Steel Heddle Mfg. Co., Atlanta Division. (See this company's listing.)

BAHNSON CO., THE, Winston-Salem, N. C. North and South Carolina Reps., S. C. Stimson, Winston-Salem, N. C. Sou. Rep., L. L. Brown, 886 Brewery St., N. E., Atlanta, Ga., Northern Rep., F. S. Frambach, 703 Embree Crescent, Westfield, N. J. Western Rep., D. D. Smith, 906 W. Lovell St., Kalamazoo, Mich.

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BARBER-COLMAN CO., Rockford, Ill. Sou. Office, 31 W. McBee Ave., Greenville, S. C.; J. H. Spencer, Mgr.

CHARLES BOND CO., 617 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa. Sou. Reps., Harold C. Smith, Greenville, S. C.; Harold C. Smith, Jr., Greenville, S. C.; John C. Turner, P. O. Box 1344, Atlanta, Ga.

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BROWN CO., DAVID, Lawrence, Mass. Sou. Reps., Ralph Gossett, Woodside Bldg., Greenville, S. C.; William J. Moore, Woods Bldg., Greenville, S. C.; Belton C. Plowden, Griffin, Ga.; Gastonia Mill Supply Co., Gastonia, N. C.; Russell A. Singleton Co., Inc., Dallas, Tex.

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CAMPBELL & CO., JOHN, 75 Hudson St., New York City. Sou. Reps., M. L. Kirby, P. O. Box 432, West Point, Ga.; Mike A. Stough, P. O. Box 701, Charlotte, N. C.; A. Max Browning, Hillsboro, N. C.

CAROLINA REFRACTORIES CO., Hartsville, S. C.

CHARLOTTE CHEMICAL LABORATORIES, Inc., Charlotte, N. C.

CHARLOTTE LEATHER BELTING CO., Charlotte, N. C.

CIBA CO., Inc., Greenwich and Morton Sts., New York City. Sou. Offices and Warehouses, Charlotte, N. C.

CLINTON CO., Clinton, Iowa. Luther Knowles, Sou. Agt., Box 127, Telephone 2-2486, Charlotte, N. C. Sou. Reps., Grady Gilbert, Telephone 1132, Concord, N. C.; Clinton Sales Co., Inc., W. T. Smith, 2 Morgan Bldg., Greenville, S. C.; Lee Gilbert, Box 481, Tel. 2913, Spartanburg, S. C.; A. C. Boyd, 1071 Bellevue Drive, N. E., Tel. Hemlock 7055, Atlanta, Ga.; Dana H. Alexander (Mill and Paper Starch Div.), Birmingham, Ala. Stocks carried at Carolina Transfer & Storage Co., Charlotte; Consolidated Brokerage Co., Greenville, S. C.; Atlanta Service Warehouse, Atlanta.

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CUTLER, ROGER W., 141 Milk St., Boston, Mass. Sou. Office, Woodsidde Bldg., Greenville, S. C. Southern Tape Agent: Byrd Miller, Woodsidde Bldg., Greenville, S. C. Roll Agents: Dixie Roller Shop, Rockingham, N. C.; A. J. Whittemore & Sons, Burlington, N. C.; Dixie Roll & Cot Co., Macon, Ga.; Morrow Roller Shop, Albemarle, N. C.; Greenville Roll & Leather Co., Greenville, S. C. Take Up Roll Agent: M. Bradford Hodges, Box 752, Atlanta, Ga.

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DAUGHTRY SHEET METAL CO., Charlotte, N. C.

DENISON MFG. CO., THE, 145 Lyman St., Asheville, N. C. Sou. Rep., L. B. Denison, Genl. Mgr.

DILLARD PAPER CO., Greensboro, N. C., Greenville, S. C., Charlotte, N. C.

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DRAPER CORPORATION, Hopedale, Mass. Sou. Rep., E. N. Darrin, Vice-Pres.; Sou. Offices and Warehouses, 242 Forsyth St., S. W., Atlanta, Ga., W. M. Mitchell; Spartanburg, S. C.; Clare H. Draper, Jr.

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N. Y. & N. J. LUBRICANT CO., 292 Madison Ave., New York City. Sou. Office, 1000 W. Morehead St., Phone 3-7191, Charlotte, N. C., Spartanburg, S. C., Atlanta, Ga., Greenville, S. C.

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THE PURE OIL CO., Industrial Sales Dept., Southeastern Division Office, 140 Spring St. S. W., Atlanta, Ga., O. T. Clark, Mgr.

RHODE ISLAND TOOL CO., Providence, R. I. Sou. Rep., Henry Aner, Box 1515, Greenville, S. C.

RHOADS, J. E. & SONS, 35 N. Sixth St., Philadelphia, Pa. Sou. Reps., L. H. Schwoebel, 513 N. Spring St., Winston-Salem, N. C.; J. W. Mitchell, Box 1559, Greenville, S. C.; A. S. Jay, 1600 S. 21st St., Birmingham, Ala.; J. T. Hoffman, 88 Forsyth St., S. W., Atlanta, Ga.; Atlanta Store, C. R. Mitchell, Mgr., 88 Forsyth St., S. W., Phone Walnut 5915, Atlanta, Ga.

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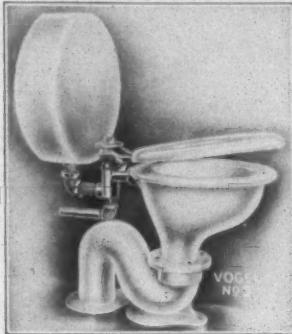
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